

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF COREIDÆ FROM THE WESTERN STATES (HEMIPTERA- HETEROPTERA)

H. G. BARBER

ROSELLE, N. J.

Nisoscolopocerus new genus

Pterygo-dimorphic. Roughly granulated or apiculate and hispid. Head nearly quadrate, shorter than pronotum; antenniferous tubercles slightly prominent, porrect; tylus anteriorly strongly deflexed; anteocular lateral margin a little over twice as long as the posterior ocular margin, the latter somewhat tumid and beset with two or three small hispid tubercles. Eyes not very prominent. Ocelli tumid, placed on a line drawn across posterior margins of eyes; spaced a little further apart than their distance from the eyes. Antennæ with the basal segment much incrassate, porrect, longer than the head, densely apiculate and hispid; second and third segments much more slender, fourth segment strongly incrassate. Bucculæ extended midway through the head, reaching as far back as anterior line of the eyes. Apex of the rostrum attaining intermediate coxæ; basal segment extended to posterior line of the eyes, second segment subequal to length of basal segment. Prosternum posteriorly, mesosternum and metasternum anteriorly, sulcate. Pronotum in macropterous forms wider than long; anterior and humeral angles unarmed, the latter obtuse; provided anteriorly with an indistinctly depressed collar; impressed lateral edge of the pronotum not reaching to anterior margin; posterior margin slightly concavely arcuate before base of scutellum. Legs terete, unarmed; tibiae obsoletely sulcate; tarsi with basal segment subequal to the second and third segments taken together. Posterior coxæ rather widely separated, the space between them about one-half the distance the coxæ are placed from the lateral margin of the pleuræ. Odoriferous orifices with the rim calloused and interrupted at apex. Posterior margin of the metapleura rounded, the outer angle obtusely rounded. Scutellum a little longer than wide, nearly equal to the length of commissure. In macropterous forms with costal margin of corium gently rounded, veins on surface strongly tumid; the posterior margin straight. Membrane not reaching to apex of the abdomen (macropterous), provided with numerous anastomosing sinuous nervures rising directly from apical margin of corium. Lateral margins of the abdomen strongly flaring; posterior margins of the third and fourth tergal segments strongly convexedly arcuated in the middle; genital segment of male truncate or very slightly sinuate in the middle; posterior angles of the sixth segment obtusely rounded, not extended beyond the

genital segment. In the female the last genital segment is strongly obtusely sinuate in the middle, the obtuse angles of the first genital not extended beyond the last genital. Venter with the first, second and third incisures straight in the middle, curved towards the sides. Spiracles set mid-way on the segments, closer to the side margins than to either segmental incisure.

Type of the genus: *N. apiculatus* n. sp. (= *Dasycoris humilis* Uhler 1875 not Uhler 1872.)

The only member of this genus so far known bears a rather close general resemblance to members of the *Arenocorinæ* (*Pseudophloeninæ*), but as pointed out by Dr. R. F. Hussey in 1922 this must be placed in the subfamily *Coreinæ* next to the genus *Scolopocerus* with which it agrees in many particulars of structure. The character of the odoriferous orifices and the position of the spiracles are as in that genus, but the veins of the membrane arise directly from the apical margin of the corium and the basal segment of the antenna is much longer than the head and the surface of dorsal parts is thickly studded with minute hispid tubercles. P. R. Uhler in the Fifth Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey published in 1872, p. 403, described *Dasycoris humilis* from several western states. In 1875 in Wheeler's Survey of the 100th, Meridian p. 834, Uhler mentions "the curious short winged form of *Dasycoris humilis* and figures it on Plate XLII fig. 8. The figure though poor can be recognized as having nothing to do with his former *D. humilis* and it has remained undescribed up to the present time.

***Nisoscolopocerus apiculatus* new species.**

Color fusco-cinereous, paler below. Roughly granulate and in great part finely apiculate and hispid. The subquadrate head furnished with a median longitudinal paler stripe, distinct only in fresh specimens; anteoocular margins infuscated, the outer apical angle acute, porrect, extended forward nearly as far as apex of tylus; the latter strongly deflexed in front. Antennæ with the first three segments and apical part of terminal one cinereous; the elongate incrassate basal segment attenuated at base, one-third longer than the head, densely apiculate and hispid; second and third segments subequal, very much more slender and finely hispid; the terminal segment subpyriform, acuminate at apex, more than basal half black, finely hispid, the apical part finely pilose. Legs terete and mutic, hispid, cinereous maculate with scattered fuscous spots. Each of the pleurites provided with a black sunken pit midway between acetabuli and lateral margins;

outer apical angle of metapleura obtuse. Pronotum is a trifle wider than long (macropterous), about twice as wide across humeral regions as the diameter of the anterior margin, this presenting a flattened area suggesting a collar but not separated off by a distinct incised line; nearly the anterior third depressed and provided with four short broad, shallow longitudinal excavations which do not reach to the anterior margin; posterior disk more elevated, with a broad longitudinal central sulcation and a narrower and more shallow sulcation just within the outer margins leaving this margin some what elevated and beset with small rounded tubercles some of which are hispid at apex; this lateral margin nearly straight; anterior angles not projected; humeral angles rounded, obtuse; posterior margin very slightly concave before the base of the scutellum. Scutellum a little longer than wide with margins and apex callously elevated leaving a broad shallow impression on the central disk; apex obscurely pale. Clavus wide, declivous, provided with three or four irregular rows of small tubercles each beset with a small bristle; commissure a little longer than the scutellum. Corium sparsely covered with small hispid tubercles, its outer margin gently rounded from base to apex, the latter reaches nearly to apical margin of the fourth abdominal incisure veins strongly tumid. Membrane sordid white, not quite reaching apex of abdomen provided with numerous, irregular, wavy anastomosing veins arising directly from the apex of the corium. Abdomen oval in outline; connexival margins of abdomen flaring, much exposed beyond margins of the corium; apical angles of segments not projected; the incisures and middle fascia on each segment obscurely pale; apical margins of the third and fourth segments in the middle posteriorly strongly arcuated. Venter pale cinereous, with a small black depression on segments 2 to 6 set midway between central line and the lateral edge; incisures between the second and third segments sinuate in the middle. Hypopygium of the male seen from below almost circular in outline but slightly truncate posteriorly; the lateral lobes of the sixth segment obtuse and extended back on a line with the posterior margin of genital segment.

Brachypterous form. Pronotum scarcely wider than long, densely beset with setigerous tubercles; compressed posteriorly so as to be nearly parallel sided; pleura somewhat visible from above; disk longitudinally depressed through the middle and provided with a slight carina which disappears before the posterior margin. Scutellum flatter than in the macropterous form but somewhat elevated posteriorly; provided with an evident longitudinal median carina and recumbent setigerous tubercles. Clavus much narrower than in the long winged form. Hemelytra much abbreviated with roughened elevated veins reaching to apex of second abdominal segment; costal margin strongly rounded from base to apex, apical margins of the two coria are nearly opposed to each other, only slightly divaricate behind the claval commissure, this space occupied by the very much abbreviated membrane which is not quite as wide as the diameter of the clavus. Abdomen broadly oval, flaring, the lateral margins strongly recurved; the whole

surface densely covered with setigerous tubercles; the apical margins of the third and fourth segments posteriorly strongly arcuated in the middle. Female with the sixth abdominal segment twice as wide as long, posterior angles prominent, obtuse. Seventh (1st. genital) four times as wide as long, with the posterior angles produced into subacute lobes extending somewhat beyond the angles of the sixth. Eighth (2nd genital) somewhat deeply incised in the middle, its short, obtuse lateral lobes extending but little beyond the angles of the seventh. Ventrally—the sixth segment is deeply, acutely incised in the middle; the central disk of which is furnished with a strongly depressed V shaped area the carinate arms of which do not reach the posterior margin of the segment.

Length 9–9.5 mm.; diameter of pronotum 2.6 (macrop.); 1.85 mm. (brach.)

Type (macropterous): Male—Ft. Collins, Colorado, Aug. 22, 1900 (E. D. Ball).

Type (brachypterous): Male—Ft. Collins, Col., Aug. 22, 1900 (E. D. Ball).

Paratypes: (All brachypterous); Males—2 Denver, Col. (U. S. N. M., Uhler Coll.); 1 No data (E. D. Ball). Females—1 Kimball, Nebr., Aug. 5, 1899 (E. D. Ball); 1 Northern Col. (E. D. Ball); 2 Colorado (U. S. N. M., Uhler Coll.); 2 Colorado (U. S. N. M., Baker Col.); 1 Colorado Springs, Col., June 15–30, 1896, EL. 6000 to 7000 Ft. (H. F. Wickham); 1 Medicine Hat, Alberta, Apr. (From H. M. Parshley.)